

VICIA ACUTIFOLIA Ell. ii. 225. A specimen labelled "Vicia Flor. Apr. Scriven Co. Georgia" and named *V. acutifolia* by B. & B. is probably to be taken as type.

Villarsia cordata Ell. i. 230. "Hab. juxta Granby in rivulo dicto Savannah Hunt. Flor. Aug. Sept." NYMPHOIDES CORDATUM (Ell.) Fern.

VIOLA ESCULENTA Ell. ex Brainerd, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club xxxvii. 588 (1910). Label reads: "Viola esculenta mihi. Heterophylla Muhl. Fl. Apr. in udis Ogeechee etiamsi [words illegible] Pennsylv."

VIOLA TRIPARTITA Ell. i. 302. "Hab. Athens Georg. Mr. Green."

THE HYBRID OAK, × *QUERCUS RUDKINI*,
AT ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

H. A. ALLARD

(PLATE 709)

Fifteen or twenty years ago the writer found a small oak seedling at Lyon Park, Arlington Co., Virginia, which appeared to combine some of the characteristics of two common species of oak growing in the immediate locality, namely, the Willow Oak, *Quercus phellos* L., and the Black Jack Oak, *Q. marilandica* Muench. Other members of the Red Oak group also grew here, including the Pin Oak, *Quercus palustris* Muench., the Scarlet Oak, *Q. coccinea* Muench., the Black Oak, *Q. velutina* Lam., the Red Oak, *Q. borealis* Michx. var. *maxima* (Marsh.) Ashe, and the Spanish Oak, *Q. falcata* Michx.

The shape, texture, pubescence, greenness and luster of the leaf, bud characters, and acorn characters suggested hybridity between *Q. phellos* and *Q. marilandica*, rather than between any other species of this Red Oak assemblage.

An interest in the flora of our area, and more especially in some of the supposedly hybrid oaks of the District area, led the writer to publish an account of some of these aberrant forms and to report on a study of the progeny of Saul's Oak, *Quercus saulii* Schneid., growing at Arlington, Va.

In this paper¹ drawings were presented illustrating various leaf forms produced by the supposed hybrid oak, *Q. phellos* × *mari-*

¹"A Progeny Study of the So-Called Oak Species *Quercus saulii*, With Notes on Other Probable Hybrids Found in or Near the District of Columbia," by H. A. Allard. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 59: 207-277, 1932.